App. F. IX-4

Previous References. 1947-48 (CB)

File. No. 56-47

Serial Nos. 9.

Later References.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. One

Revenue

24/6/60

Part B for August 1947

SUBJECT

Application of certain sections of Special Powers Law, 1947. in. first station. Bangalore.

Closed

NOTIFICATION.

(No. 1241 dated 31/8/47)
CB 56-47-9

Under sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Bangalore Special Powers Law, 1947, as continue by the Retrocession (Application of Laws) Act, 1947 (XXIII of 1947), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are hereby pleased to direct that the provisions of sections 3, 6, 8, 10 13, 17, 18 and 21 of the said Law shall come into force on and from the 1st day of September 1947.

By Order

31/8/47
CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To- The Compiler Mysore Gazette for publication in a Gazette Extraordinary.

1) Dft notifn for appl. (This has been taken up in consultn with the Collector Civil Sply.)
Dewan) 3) 31/8.

* this Law Secy

2) 31/8

4) The Chief Secy instructs that his magazine in the C.B. today to appear in an Extraordinary for the tomorrow. In favour speaks accrd

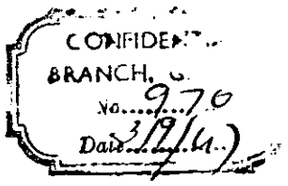
31/8/47

Asst Secy CB (Sgd)

5) Dft submitted to Chief Secy 31/8/47

Issues Notification No. 1241/C-B. 56-47-9, dated 31.8.47 in a Gazette Extraordinary dated 1st September 1947 directing that the provisions of Sections 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 17, 18 and 21 of the Bangalore Special Powers Law, 1947 shall come into force

on and from the 1st September 1947.



6) Issued and resubmitted as per order on paragraph 5 overleaf.

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Filed. For perusal before being
Chief Secy) 2/9/47

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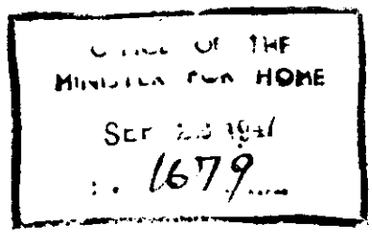

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Extn issue of the Odyssee Gazette
- Notifn & Circ

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THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 112-A/1946, dated Bangalore, the 19th April 1947.

The following notification by the Political Department is republished:—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

New Delhi, the 15th April 1947.

No. 72-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1937, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Crown Representative is pleased to make the following law:—

The Bangalore Special Powers Law, 1947.

1. *Short title, extent, commencement and duration.*—(1) This Law may be called the Bangalore Special Powers Law, 1947.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

(3) It shall remain in force for one year.

(4) This section and sections 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 shall come into force at once, and the remaining provisions of this law or any part of them shall come into force on such date or dates as the Resident by notification in the *Mysore Residency Orders* may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) "Station" means the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore;

(2) "Commissioner of Police" means the Commissioner of Police of the Station;

(3) "District Magistrate" means the District Magistrate of the Station;

(4) "Resident" means the Resident in Mysore;

(5) "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

(6) "essential commodity" means food, water, fuel, light, power or any other thing essential for the existence of the community which may be notified in this behalf by the Resident in the *Mysore Residency Orders*;

(7) "prejudicial act" means any act which is intended or is likely—

(a) to cause disaffection among, or to prejudice, prevent or interfere with the discipline, health or training of, or the performance of their duties by, public servants;

(b) to render any public servant incapable of efficiently performing his duties as such, or to induce any public servant to fail in the performance of his duties as such;

(c) to prejudice the recruiting of, or the attendance of persons for service in, any police force or fire brigade or any other body of persons entered, enrolled or engaged as public servants;

(d) to cause fear or alarm to the public or to any section of the public;

(e) to impede, delay or restrict the means of transport or locomotion or any work necessary for the supply or distribution of any essential commodity;

(f) to cause or produce, or to instigate or incite, directly or indirectly, the cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any place of employment in which fifty persons or more are normally employed, except in furtherance of a trade dispute (as defined in the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) with which such body of persons is directly concerned;

(g) to defame the Government established by law in the Station or in the Mysore State or any servant of the Crown or of the Government established by law in the Mysore State.

(8) "prejudicial report" means any report, statement or visible representation, whether true or false, which, or the publishing of which, is, or is an incitement to the commission of, a prejudicial act.

3. *Power to make orders restricting the movements or actions of or detaining certain persons.*—(1) The Resident or the District Magistrate, if satisfied with respect to any particular person that with a view to preventing him from acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety and the maintenance of public order it is necessary so to do, may make an order—

(a) directing that he be detained;

(b) directing that, except in so far as he may be permitted by the provisions of the order, or by such authority or persons as may be specified therein, he shall not be in the Station, and, if he is in the Station, shall leave it before such time and by such route as may be so specified;

(c) requiring him to notify his movements or to report himself in such manner, at such times and to such authority as may be specified in the order;

(d) imposing upon him such restrictions as may be specified in the order, in respect of his association or communication with other persons, or in respect of his activities in relation to the dissemination of news or propagation of opinions;

(e) prohibiting or restricting the possession or use by him of any such article as may be specified in the order;

(f) otherwise regulating his conduct in any such manner as may be specified in the order.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) may require the person in respect of whom it is made to enter into a bond, with or without sureties, for the due performance of, or as an alternative to the enforcement of, such restrictions or conditions made in the order as may be specified in the order.

(3) No person shall be detained in pursuance of an order made under sub-section (1) by the District Magistrate for a period exceeding fifteen days without the order of the Resident.

(4) If any person is in the Station in contravention of an order made under sub-section (1), he may be removed therefrom by any police officer.

(5) So long as there is in force in respect of any person an order made under sub-section (1) directing that he be detained, he shall be liable to be removed to and detained in such place and under such conditions, including conditions as to maintenance, discipline and the punishment of offences and breaches of discipline, as the Resident may from time to time by general or special order specify.

(6) When an order is made under sub-section (1) in respect of any person directing that he be detained, as soon as may be after the order is made, the authority making the order shall communicate to the person affected thereby, as far as such communication can be made without disclosing facts which such authority considers it would be contrary to the public interest to disclose, the grounds on which the order has been made and such other particulars as are in the opinion of such authority sufficient to enable such person to make, if he so desires, a representation against the order, and such person may at any time thereafter make a representation in writing to such authority against the order and it shall be the duty of such authority to inform such person of his right to make such a representation and to afford him the earliest practical opportunity of doing so.

(7) If any person contravenes an order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both, and if such person has entered into a bond in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2), his bond shall be forfeited, and any person bound thereby shall pay the penalty thereof, or show cause to the satisfaction of the Committing Court why such penalty should not be paid.

4. *Control of processions, meetings, etc.*—(1) The Resident or the District Magistrate may, for the purpose of securing the public safety or the maintenance of public order, by general or special order—

(a) prohibit, restrict or impose conditions upon the holding of or taking part in public processions, meetings or assemblies, or the carrying in public of anything capable in his opinion of being used as a weapon of offence;

(b) prohibit, restrict or impose conditions upon the possession, use, sale or other disposal of articles or things of any description whatsoever which, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, may be dangerous or harmful to person or property.

(2) For the purposes of this section, any procession, meeting or assembly which is open to the public or to any class or portion of the public whether held in a public or a private place and whether admission thereto is restricted by the issue of tickets or otherwise, shall be deemed to be a public procession, meeting or assembly as the case may be, and anything carried by any person taking part in such procession, meeting or assembly shall be deemed to be carried in public.

(3) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

5. *Unlawful drilling.*—(1) The Resident may, by general or special order, prohibit or restrict any such exercise, movement, evolution or drill of a military nature as may be specified in the order.

(2) The Resident may, by general or special order, with a view to securing that no exercise, movement, evolution or drill of a military nature is performed at any place, prohibit, restrict or impose conditions upon the holding of, or taking part in any such camp, parade, meeting or assembly as may be specified in the order.

(3) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

6. *Unofficial uniforms.*—(1) If the Resident or the District Magistrate is satisfied that—

(a) the wearing in public of any dress or article of apparel resembling any uniform or part of a uniform required to be worn by a member of His Majesty's forces or by a member of any official police force or of any force constituted under any law for the time being in force, or

(b) the wearing or display in public of any distinctive dress or article of apparel or any emblem would be likely to prejudice the public safety or the maintenance of public order, he may by general or special order prohibit or restrict the wearing or display in public of any such dress, article of apparel or emblem.

(2) For the purposes of this section, any dress, article of apparel or emblem shall be deemed to be worn or displayed in public if it is worn or displayed so as to be visible to a person in any place to which the public have access.

(3) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

7. *Power to impose censorship.*—(1) The Resident or the District Magistrate may, for the purpose of securing the public safety or the maintenance of public order, by order addressed to a printer, publisher or editor, or to printers, publishers and editors generally—

(a) require that all matter, or any matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects, shall, before being published in any document or class of documents, be submitted for scrutiny to an authority specified in the order ;

(b) prohibit or regulate the making or publishing of any document or class of documents or of any matter relating to a particular subject or class of subjects, or the use of any press, as defined in the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

(2) If any person contravenes any order made under sub-section (1), then without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken against such person, the authority making the order may declare to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy of any document published or made in contravention of such order and any press, as defined in the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, used in the making of such document.

(3) If any person contravenes any order made under this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

8. *Sabotage.*—(1) No person shall do any act with intent to impair the efficiency or impede the working of or to cause damage to—

(a) any building, vehicle, machinery, apparatus or other property used, or intended to be used, for the purposes of Government or any local authority ;

(b) any railway (as defined in the Indian Railways Act, 1890), tramway, road, canal, bridge, culvert, causeway, aerodrome or any telegraph, telegraph line or post (as defined in the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885) ;

(c) any rolling-stock of a railway or tramway, or any aircraft ;

(d) any building or other property used in connection with the production, distribution or supply of any essential commodity, any sewage works, mine or factory.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply in relation to any omission on the part of a person to do anything which he is under a duty, either to Government or to any public authority or to any person, to do, as they apply to the doing of any act by a person.

(3) If any person approaches or is in the neighbourhood of any such building, place or property as is mentioned in sub-section (1) in circumstances which afford reason to believe that he intends to contravene that sub-section, he shall be deemed to have attempted a contravention thereof.

(4) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this section he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

9. *Prohibition of prejudicial acts, publications and communications.*— (1) No person shall, without lawful authority or excuse,—

(a) do any prejudicial act; or

(b) make, print, publish or distribute any document containing, or spread by any other means whatsoever, any prejudicial report.

(2) The author, editor, printer and publisher of, and any person who otherwise makes or produces any prejudicial report, and any person who distributes or sells any report of that nature, knowing it to be of such nature, shall be deemed to have contravened this section.

(3) If any person contravenes any of the provisions of this section, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both:

Provided that in any proceedings arising out of a contravention of this section—

(a) in relation to the making or printing of any document it shall be a defence for the accused to prove that the said document was made or printed, as the case may be,—

(i) before this Law came into force, or

(ii) with the permission or under the authority of the Resident, or

(iii) as a proof intended for submission to the Resident or to a person or authority designated by the Resident in this behalf with a view to obtaining permission for its publication;

(b) in relation to the publication of any document it shall be a defence for the accused to prove that the said document was published—

(i) before this Law came into force, or

(ii) with the permission or under the authority of the Resident.

10. *Proscription, etc., of certain documents.*—(1) Where in the opinion of the Resident any document made, printed or published, whether before or after this Law comes into force, contains any prejudicial report, the Resident may, by order—

(a) require the editor, printer, publisher or person in possession of such document to inform the authority specified in the order of the name and address of any person concerned in the making of such report;

(b) provide for the safe keeping of such document and copies thereof by persons in possession thereof;

(c) require the delivery of such document and any copy thereof to any authority specified in the order;

Resident may, within such area as may be specified in the order, require any male person in that area to assist in the maintenance or restoration of law and order or in the protection of property for such period and in such manner as the officer may direct.

(2) If any person fails to comply with any lawful direction given to him under sub-section (*1*), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

15. *Power to obtain information.*—(1) Without prejudice to any special provisions contained in this law, the Resident may by order require any person to furnish or produce to any specified authority or person any such information or article in his possession as may be specified in the order, being information or an article which the Resident considers it necessary or expedient in the interests of the public safety or interest to obtain or examine.

(2) If any person fails to furnish or produce any information or article in compliance with an order made under sub-section (1), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

16. *False statements.*—If any person when required by or under any of the provisions of this Law to make any statement or furnish any information makes any statement or furnishes any information which he knows or has reasonable cause to believe to be false, or not true, in any material particular, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

17. *Publication, affixation and defacement of notices.*—(1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this law, every authority, officer or person who makes any order in writing in pursuance of any provision thereof shall, in the case of an order of general nature or affecting a class of persons, publish notice of such order in such manner as may, in the opinion of such authority, officer or person, be best adapted for informing persons whom the order concerns, in the case of an order affecting an individual corporation or firm serve or cause the order to be served in the manner provided for the service of a summons in rule 2 of order XXIX or rule 3 of order XXX, as the case may be, in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), and in the case of an order affecting an individual person (not being a corporation or firm) serve or cause the order to be served on that person:—

(i) personally, by delivering or tendering to him the order,

(ii) by post, or

(iii) where the person cannot be found, by leaving an authentic copy of order with some adult male member of his family or by affixing such copy to some conspicuous part of the premises in which he is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain.

(2) Where this law empowers an authority, officer or person to take action by notified order, the provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall not apply in relation to such order.

(3) If in the course of any judicial proceedings, a question arises whether a person was duly informed of an order made in pursuance of any provision of this law, compliance with sub-section (*1*) or, in a case to which sub-section (2) applies, the notification of the order, shall be conclusive proof that he was so informed, but a failure to comply with sub-section (*1*):—

(i) shall not preclude proof by other means that he had information of the order; and

(ii) shall not affect the validity of the order.

(4) Any police officer, and any other person authorised by the Resident in this behalf may, for any purpose connected with the public safety, the maintenance of public order, maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community or for carrying out the provisions of this law affix any notice to or cause any notice to be displayed on, any premises, vehicle or vessel, and may for the purpose of exercising the power conferred by this section enter any premises, vehicle or vessel at any time.

(5) Any person authorised by the Resident in this behalf may, for any purpose mentioned in sub-section (4), by order direct the owner or other person in possession or control of any premises, vehicle or vessel to display any notice on, or in, the premises, vehicle or vessel in such manner as may be specified in the order.

(6) If any person without lawful authority removes, alters, defaces, obliterates or in any way tampers with any notice affixed or displayed in pursuance of the provisions of this law, or contravenes any order under sub-section (5), he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

18. *Search of male persons for certain purposes.*—(1) In any area in which the Resident as a consequence of apprehended danger to the public in such area, notifies in the *Mysore Residency Orders* in this behalf, any police officer may in any road, street, alley, public place, or open space, stop and search any male person in such area for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is carrying, in contravention of any law for the time being in force, any explosive or corrosive substance or liquid or any weapon of offence or any article which may be used as a weapon of offence and may seize any such substance or liquid together with its container, if any, or any such weapon or article discovered during such search: provided that every such search shall be made with due regard to decency.

(2) Anything seized under sub-section (1) shall be conveyed without delay before a magistrate who may give such directions as to its temporary custody as he may think fit, so that, where no prosecution in respect of the possession of such thing is instituted within a period in his opinion reasonable, the magistrate may, subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, give such orders as to the final disposal of such thing as he deems expedient.

19. *Power to control educational institutions.*—(1) The Resident or the District Magistrate, if satisfied that any educational or other institution is being conducted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the maintenance of public order, may—

(a) close the institution, and take possession of any land or buildings occupied by or utilised for the institution together with any property therein or thereon, for such period as it considers necessary, or

(b) remove from the managing body of the institution any member thereof, or require the managing body or person in control to dismiss any teacher or any employee or to expel any student, or

(c) withhold any grant made to the institution by Government or prohibit the payment to the institution of any grant made to it by any local authority.

(2) The Resident may, by notification in the *Mysore Residency Orders* prohibit in any area the establishment of any educational or other institution without his previous sanction.

20. *Power to control water and electric supplies.*—(1) If, in the opinion of the Resident or the District Magistrate, it is necessary in order to ensure the carrying on of any undertaking for the supply of water or electricity, he may—

(a) by order in writing, require the owner or person in charge of the undertaking or of any thing ancillary thereto, or the person in control of any establishment ancillary thereto, to take or abstain from taking such action in respect of the undertaking as may be specified in the order; or

(b) after giving notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of the undertaking or of any thing ancillary thereto or to the person in control of any establishment ancillary thereto, or if such owner or person has disobeyed or neglected to comply with, an order made under clause (a), without such notice, assume control of such undertaking, thing or establishment and take such order therewith as may, in his opinion, be necessary to secure the continuance of such undertaking.

(2) The District Magistrate, if satisfied that any person employed in or in connection with an undertaking for the supply or transmission of water or electricity is acting in any manner prejudicial to the public peace or the maintenance of public order may by order in writing require the employer of such person to dismiss such person from his employment, and may further prohibit the re-employment of such person.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to, or in relation to, any undertaking under the control of Government.

21. *Power to prohibit or regulate the use of vehicles or animals.*—(1) In this section—

(a) "vehicle" means any vehicle used, or capable of being used, for the purpose of road transport;

(b) "animal" means any animal used, or capable of being used, for the transport of persons or goods.

(2) If in the opinion of the District Magistrate it is necessary for the public advantage, he may by order in writing—

(a) regulate, restrict or prohibit the use upon any road of any vehicle or animal,

(b) require any vehicle as a condition of use to carry a permit issued by him containing such conditions as he may think fit,

(c) require any person owning or having in his possession or under his control any vehicles or animal to comply with any directions contained in the order as to the management or use thereof, or to place the vehicle or animal at the disposal of the District Magistrate or of any person specified in the order either absolutely or by way of hire and either for immediate or future use.

(3) The District Magistrate may cancel any permit issued by him, and may impound or take possession of any vehicle which is being or has been used without the permit necessary as a condition of use, or in contravention of any order made under sub-section (1) or of any condition attached to any permit issued by him.

(4) The District Magistrate may—

(a) require accommodation to be provided on any vehicle for any passengers or goods and, for this purpose, exclude from such vehicle any passengers or goods which it is already carrying or about to carry;

(b) require that any specified persons or classes of persons or persons proposing to travel to specified destinations, or any specified goods or classes of goods consigned to specified destinations, shall not be carried on any vehicle or animal;

(c) exclude or eject any passenger from any vehicle or prohibit the use by any specified person or class of persons of any specified road, or specified vehicle or specified animal.

(5) The District Magistrate may, by order in writing, regulate or prohibit the sale, supply, delivery or use of motive fuel, oil or accessories intended for motor vehicles.

22. *Boycotting.*—(1) Whoever refuses to deal or do business with, or to supply goods or to let a house or land to, or to render any customary service to, any public servant or any person in whom a public servant is interested, or refuses to do so on the terms on which such things would be done in the ordinary course, or abstains from such professional or business relations as he would ordinarily maintain with such public servants or person, or threatens such public servant or persons with any such refusal or abstention, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both:

Provided that no person shall be convicted under this section if the Court is satisfied that his refusal, abstention or threat as aforesaid was not intended to harass the public servant affected thereby in the discharge of the duties of his office or employment or to cause him to terminate his services or fail in his duty or commit a breach of discipline.

(2) For the purpose of this section the expression "public servant" includes a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, a servant of a local authority and a village chowkidar.

23. *Tampering with public servants.*—Whoever induces or attempts to induce any public servant or any servant of local authority to disregard or fail in his duties as such servant shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.

24. *Offences under the Law to be cognizable and non-bailable.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, any offence punishable under this Law shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

25. *Special provisions regarding bail.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, no person accused or convicted of an offence made punishable by this Law shall, if in custody, be released on bail or on his own bond, unless—

(a) the prosecution has been given an opportunity to oppose the application for such release, and

(b) where the prosecution opposes the application and the offence is one punishable under any section of this Law that the Resident may by notification in the *Mysore Residency Orders* specify in this behalf, the Court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is not guilty of such offence.

26. *Attempts etc. to contravene the Law.*—Any person who attempts to contravene, or abets or attempts to abet, or does any act preparatory to, a contravention of any of the provisions of this Law or of any order made thereunder shall be deemed to have contravened that provision or as the case may be that order.

27. *Offences by corporations.*—If the person contravening any of the provisions of this Law or of any order made thereunder is a company or other body corporate, every director, manager, secretary or other officer or agent thereof shall, unless he proves that the contravention took place without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent such contravention, be deemed to be guilty of such contravention.

28. *Assisting offenders.*—Any person who, knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that any other person has contravened any of the provisions of this Law or of any order made thereunder gives that other person any assistance with intent thereby to prevent, hinder, or otherwise interfere with his arrest, trial or punishment for the said contravention, shall be deemed to have abetted that contravention.

29. *Power to issue search warrants.*—The power to issue search warrants conferred by section 98 of the Code shall be deemed to include the power to issue warrants for—

(a) the search of any place in which any magistrate mentioned in that section has reason to believe that any offence under this Law or any act prejudicial to the public safety or the maintenance of public order has been, is being or is about to be committed, or that preparation for the commission of any such offence or act is being made;

(b) the seizure in or on any place searched under clause (a) of anything which the officer executing the warrant has reason to believe is being used or is intended to be used for any purpose mentioned in that clause;

and the provisions of the Code shall, so far as may be, apply to searches made under the authority of any warrant issued and to the disposal of any property seized under this section.

30. *Power to give effect to orders, etc.*—(1) Any authority, officer or person who is empowered by or in pursuance of this Law to make any order, or to exercise any other power may, in addition to any other action prescribed by or under this Law, take, or cause to be taken, such steps and use, or cause to be used, such force as may, in the opinion of such authority, officer or person, be reasonably necessary for securing compliance with, or for preventing or rectifying any contravention of such order, or for the effective exercise of such power.

(2) Where in respect of any of the provisions of this Law there is no authority, officer or person empowered to take action under sub-section (1), the Resident or District Magistrate may take or cause to be taken, such steps and use, or cause to be used, such force as may in his opinion be reasonably necessary for securing compliance with or for preventing or rectifying any breach of such provision.

(3) For the avoidance of doubts it is hereby declared that the power to take steps under sub-section (1) or under sub-section (2) includes the power to enter upon any land or other property whatsoever.

31. *Protection of action to be taken under this Law.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Law.

32. *Effect of orders, etc., inconsistent with other enactments.*—Any order made, and any other action taken, under this Law shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Law or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Law.

33. *Operation of other penal Laws not barred.*—Nothing contained in this Law shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other Law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence punishable under this Law.

34. *Jurisdiction barred.*—Except as provided in this Law no proceeding or order taken or made under this Law shall be called in question by any Court, and no civil or criminal proceeding shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Law or against any person for any loss or damage caused to or in respect of any property whereof possession has been taken under this Law.

35. *Saving.*—The expiration of this Law shall not affect—

(a) the previous operation of, or anything duly done or suffered under, this Law or any order made thereunder, or

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under this Law or any order made thereunder, or

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention of this Law, any order made thereunder, or

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment, as aforesaid ;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if this Law had not expired.

T. B. CREAGH COEN, Dy. Secy.

T. E. BROWNSDON,
Secretary to the Resident.

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92 (1)—21-4-1947—200—RPB.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

Cxba

General and Revenue Secretariat,

No. 1241/C.B.56-47-9. *Dated Bangalore,* 31st August 1947.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Bangalore Special Powers Law, 1947, as continued by the Retrocession (Application of Laws) Act, 1947 (XXIII of 1947), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are hereby pleased to direct that the provisions of sections 3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 17, 18 and 21 of the said Law shall come into force on and from the first day of September 1947.

By order,
(sd.) V. Vedavyasacharya,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication in a Gazette Extraordinary.

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Memo No. 1244/47

Copy of the above is forwarded, with compliments, to the Collector and District Magistrate, Civil Area, Bangalore.

for Chief Secy. to Govt.

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